



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 035 568 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

published in accordance with Art. 158(3) EPC

(43) Date of publication:

13.09.2000 Bulletin 2000/37

(51) Int. Cl.⁷: H01L 21/314, H01L 21/312

(21) Application number: 98953048.0

(86) International application number:

PCT/JP98/05131

(22) Date of filing: 13.11.1998

(87) International publication number:

WO 99/27574 (03.06.1999 Gazette 1999/22)

(84) Designated Contracting States:

BE DE FR IT

(72) Inventor:

FUKIAGE, Noriaki,

103, Tokyo Electron

Tama-shi, Tokyo 206-0013 (JP)

(30) Priority: 20.11.1997 JP 33629497

(74) Representative: Liesegang, Eva

Forrester & Boehmert,

Franz-Joseph-Strasse 38

80801 München (DE)

(71) Applicant:

Tokyo Electron Limited

Tokyo 107-8481 (JP)

(54) METHOD OF PLASMA PROCESSING

(57) In a case where a CF film is used as an inter-layer dielectric film of a semiconductor device, when a wiring of tungsten is formed, the CF film is heated to a temperature of, e.g., about 400 to 450°C. At this time, F gases are desorbed from the CF film, so that there are various disadvantages due to the corrosion of the wiring and the decrease of film thickness. In order to prevent this, thermostability is enhanced.

A compound gas of C and F, e.g., C₄F₈ gas, and a hydrocarbon gas, e.g., C₂H₄ gas, are used as thin film deposition gases. These gases are activated as plasma to deposit a CF film on a semiconductor wafer 10 using active species thereof. Then, Ar gas serving as a sputtering gas is introduced to be activated as plasma, and the CF film deposited on the wafer 10 is sputtered with the Ar plasma. If the thin-film deposition process and the sputtering process are alternately repeated, weak bonds existing in the CF film are removed by sputtering. Therefore, the bonds are strengthen and difficult to be cut even at a high temperature, so that thermostability is improved.

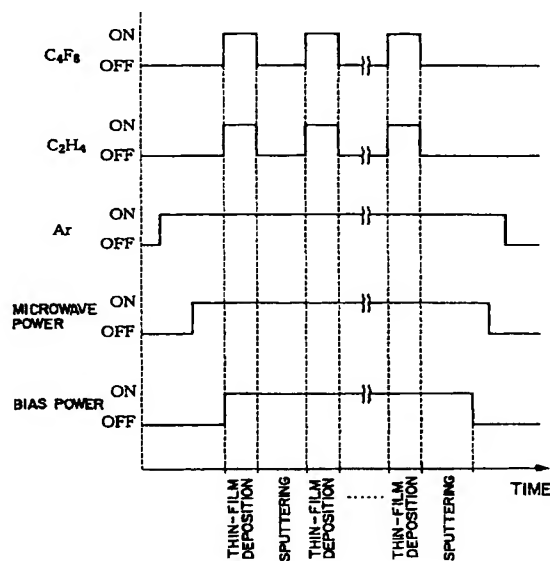


FIG. 3

Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a plasma treatment method for enhancing the thermostability of a fluorine containing carbon film capable of being used as, e.g., an interlayer dielectric film of a semiconductor device, and a plasma treatment method for depositing a fluorine containing carbon film having high thermostability.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] In order to achieve the high integration of a semiconductor device, it has been developed to provide devices, such as the scale down of a pattern and the multilayering of a circuit. As one of such devices, there is a technique for multilayering wirings. In order to provide a multilevel interconnection structure, a number n wiring layer and a number $(n+1)$ wiring layer are connected to each other by means of a conductive layer, and a thin-film called an interlayer dielectric film is formed in a region other than the conductive layer.

[0003] A typical interlayer dielectric film is an SiO_2 film. In recent years, in order to more accelerate the operation of a device, it has been required to reduce the relative dielectric constant of the interlayer dielectric film, and the material of the interlayer dielectric film has been studied. That is, the relative dielectric constant of an SiO_2 film is about 4, and it has been diligently studied to dig up materials having a smaller relative dielectric constant than that of the SiO_2 film. As one of such materials, it has been studied to put an SiOF film having a relative dielectric constant of 3.5 to practical use. The inventor has taken notice of a fluorine containing carbon film (which will be hereinafter referred to as a "CF film") having a still smaller relative dielectric constant. The CF film is deposited by means of, e.g., the thermal CVD (Chemical Vapor Deposition) or the plasma CVD.

[0004] Therefore, the inventor has intended to produce a CF film having high adhesion and hardness using a plasma system for producing a plasma by the electron cyclotron resonance, using gases containing, e.g., a compound gas of carbon (C) and fluorine (F) and a hydrocarbon gas, as thin-film deposition gases, on various process conditions.

[0005] However, the CF film has the following problems. FIG. 5 shows a part of a circuit part formed on a wafer, wherein reference numbers 11 and 12 denote CF films, 13 and 14 denoting conductive layers of W (tungsten), 15 denoting a conductive layer of Al (aluminum), 16 denoting an SiO_2 film, into which P and B have been doped, and 17 denoting an n-type semiconductor region. The W layer 13 is formed at a process temperature of 400 to 450°C. At this time, the CF films 11 and 12 are heated to the process temperature. However, if the CF films are heated to such a high temperature, a part

of C-F bonds are cut, so that F gases are mainly desorbed. The F gases include F, CF, CF_2 gases and so forth.

[0006] If the F gases are thus desorbed, there are the following problems.

(a) The metal wirings of aluminum, tungsten and so forth are corroded.

(b) Although the insulator film also has the function of pressing the aluminum wiring to prevent the swell of aluminum, the pressing force of the insulator film on the aluminum wiring is decreased by degassing. As a result, the aluminum wiring swells, so that an electrical defect called electromigration is easily caused.

(c) The insulator film cracks, so that the insulation performance between the wirings gets worse. When the extent of the crack increases, it is not possible to form a wiring layer at the next stage.

(d) If the amount of desorbed F increases, the relative dielectric constant increases.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

[0007] It is therefore an object of the present invention to eliminate the aforementioned problems and to provide a plasma treatment method capable of forming an insulator film of a CF film, which has strong bonds and high thermostability, e.g., an interlayer dielectric film of a semiconductor device.

[0008] According to one aspect of the present invention, a plasma treatment method includes a step of activating a sputtering gas to form a plasma to irradiate a fluorine containing carbon film, which is formed on a substrate to be treated, with the plasma.

[0009] According to another aspect of the present invention, a plasma treatment method comprises: a thin-film deposition step of decomposing a thin-film deposition gas containing a compound gas of carbon and fluorine, to deposit a fluorine containing carbon film on a substrate to be treated, by a chemical gaseous phase reaction; and a sputtering step of activating a sputtering gas to form a plasma to irradiate the fluorine containing carbon film, which is deposited on the substrate, with the plasma, wherein the thin-film deposition step and the sputtering step are alternately repeated.

[0010] According to the present invention, it is possible to provide a CF film which has high thermostability and a small amount of desorbed F gases. Therefore, if this CF film is used as, e.g., an interlayer dielectric film of a semiconductor device, it is possible to prevent the corrosion of metal wirings, the swell of aluminum wirings and the production of cracks. Since it is required to scale semiconductor devices down and to accelerate the operation of semiconductor devices and since CF films are noticed as effective insulator films having a small relative dielectric constant, the present invention is effective in the practical use of CF films as insulator

films.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011]

FIG. 1 is a longitudinal section of an example of a plasma treatment system for carrying out a method according to the present invention;

FIGS. 2 is a schematic diagram showing steps in the preferred embodiment of the present invention; FIG. 3 is a chart showing a process sequence in the preferred embodiment;

FIGS. 4 is a schematic diagram showing the operation of the preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 5 is a structural drawing showing an example of the structure of a semiconductor device.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0012] FIG. 1 shows an example of a plasma treatment system for use in the preferred embodiment of the present invention. This system has a vacuum vessel 2 of, e.g., aluminum. The vacuum vessel 2 comprises a first cylindrical vacuum chamber 21, which is arranged in an upper portion for producing a plasma, and a second cylindrical vacuum chamber 22, which is communicated with and connected to the lower portion of the first vacuum chamber 21 and which has a greater diameter than that of the first vacuum chamber 21. Furthermore, the vacuum vessel 2 is grounded to have a zero potential.

[0013] The upper end of the vacuum vessel 2 is open. A transmission window 23 of a microwave permeable material, e.g., quartz, is airtightly provided in the open upper end of the vacuum vessel 2 so as to hold vacuum in the vacuum vessel 2. Outside of the transmission window 23, there is provided a waveguide 25 connected to a high-frequency power supply part 24 for producing a microwave of, e.g., 2.45 GHz. The microwave produced by the high-frequency power supply part 24 is guided by the waveguide 25 in, e.g., a TE mode, or the microwave guided in the TE mode is converted by the waveguide 25 into a TM mode, to be introduced from the transmission window 23 into the first vacuum chamber 21.

[0014] In the side wall defining the first vacuum chamber 21, gas nozzles 31 are arranged at regular intervals along, e.g., the periphery thereof. The gas nozzles 31 are connected to a plasma producing gas source (not shown), e.g., an Ar gas source, and a hydrogen plasma producing gas source (not shown), e.g., an H₂ (hydrogen) gas source, so that a plasma producing gas, e.g., Ar gas or H₂ gas, can be uniformly supplied to the upper portion in the first vacuum chamber 21.

[0015] In the second vacuum chamber 22, a mounting table 4 for a semiconductor wafer (which will be

hereinafter referred to as a "wafer") 10 is provided so as to face the first vacuum chamber 21. The mounting table 4 has an electrostatic chuck 41 on the surface thereof. The electrode of the electrostatic chuck 41 is connected to a dc power supply (not shown) for absorbing the wafer and to a high-frequency power supply part 42 for applying a bias voltage for implanting ions into the wafer.

[0016] A process for forming an interlayer dielectric film of a CF film on a wafer 10, which is a substrate to be treated, by means of the above described system will be described below. The process of the present invention is characterized that a process for depositing a CF film and a sputtering process are alternately carried out. First, a gate valve (not shown) provided in the side wall of the vacuum vessel 2 is open, and the wafer 10, on which a wiring of, e.g., aluminum, has been formed, is introduced from a load-lock chamber (not shown) by means of a transport arm (not shown) to be mounted on the mounting table 4 to be electrostatically absorbed by means of the electrostatic chuck 41, so that a CF film is deposited on the wafer 10 as shown in FIG. 2(a).

[0017] That is, after the gate valve is closed to seal the interior of the vacuum vessel 2, the internal atmosphere is exhausted by exhaust pipes 28, and the interior of the vacuum vessel 2 is evacuated to a predetermined degree of vacuum to be maintained at a predetermined process pressure. In this state, a plasma producing gas, e.g., Ar gas, is introduced from the gas nozzles 31 into the first vacuum chamber 21 at a predetermined flow rate, and a thin-film deposition gas is introduced from a thin-film deposition gas supply part 5 into the second vacuum chamber 22 at a predetermined flow rate. Then, a high-frequency wave (a microwave) of 2.45 GHz and 2700 W is supplied from the high-frequency power supply part 24, and a bias voltage of 13.56 MHz and 1500 W is applied to the mounting table 4 from the high-frequency power supply part 42.

[0018] Thus, the microwave from the high-frequency power supply part 24 passes through the waveguide 25 to reach the ceiling of the vacuum vessel 2, and passes through the transmission window 23 to be introduced into the first vacuum chamber 21. In the vacuum vessel 2, a magnetic field extending from the upper portion of the first vacuum chamber 21 to the lower portion of the second vacuum chamber 22 is formed by a main electromagnetic coil 26 and an auxiliary electromagnetic coil 27, so that the intensity of the magnetic field is, e.g., 875 gauss in the vicinity of the lower portion of the first vacuum chamber 21. Thus, the electron cyclotron resonance is produced by the interaction between the magnetic field and the microwave, so that Ar gas is activated as plasma and enriched. The produced plasma flows from the first vacuum chamber 21 into the second vacuum chamber 22 to activate C₄F₈ gas and C₂H₄ gas (as plasma), which have been supplied thereto, to form active species (plasma) to deposit a CF film on the wafer 10.

[0019] After the thin-film deposition is thus carried out, a sputtering process is carried out as shown in FIG. 2(b). This sputtering process is carried out by sputtering the CF film, which has been deposited on the wafer 10, with plasma produced by activating a sputtering gas, e.g., Ar gas. That is, while the wafer 10 is put on the mounting table 4, Ar gas is introduced from the gas nozzles 31 at a predetermined flow rate to be activated under a microwave power (the high-frequency power supply part 24) of 2700 W and a bias power (the high-frequency power supply part 42) of 1500 W by the electron cyclotron resonance to produce Ar plasma. The CF film on the wafer 10 is irradiated with the Ar plasma.

[0020] Then, the thin-film deposition process and the sputtering process are repeated predetermined times (FIGS. 2(c) and 2(d)). Finally, e.g., the thin-film deposition process is carried out (FIG. 2(e)), and a series of processes are finished. The time for a thin-film deposition process is, e.g., about 42 seconds, and the time for a sputtering process is, e.g., about 28 seconds. The thickness of a CF film deposited by a thin-film deposition process is about 1000 angstroms. Thus, a CF film having a thickness of about 100 angstroms is formed in a thin-film deposition process, and a CF film having a thickness of about, e.g., 2 μm , is formed in all of thin-film deposition processes. Thereafter, when a device is actually produced, the CF film is etched with a predetermined pattern, and a W film is embedded in a groove portion to form a W wiring.

[0021] The series of processes may be finished by the thin-film deposition process as described above, or by the sputtering process. FIG. 3 shows a sequence when the series of processes are finished by the thin-film deposition process. In an actual process, after Ar gas is introduced, a microwave power is supplied. Subsequently, the introduction of a thin-film deposition gas and the supply of a bias power are simultaneously carried out to start a thin-film deposition process. Then, the introduction of the thin-film deposition gas is stopped, and a sputtering process is carried out. Thereafter, the thin-film deposition process and the sputtering process are repeated predetermined times. Then, when a sputtering process is carried out to finish a series of processes, the introduction of the thin-film deposition gas is stopped, and then, the supply of the bias power is stopped. Then, the supply of the microwave power is stopped, and finally, the introduction of Ar gas is stopped.

[0022] On the other hand, when a thin-film deposition process is finally carried out to finish a series of processes, after the introduction of a thin-film deposition gas and the supply of a bias power are stopped, the supply of a microwave power is stopped, and the introduction of Ar gas is finally stopped. Thus, in the series of processes, a thin-film deposition process is carried out when the microwave power and the bias power are supplied and when the thin-film deposition gas and Ar gas are introduced, and a sputtering process is carried

out when the introduction of the thin-film deposition gas is stopped, i.e., when the microwave power and the bias power are supplied and when Ar gas is introduced.

[0023] The CF film thus formed has a strong bond, and high thermostability as can be seen from the results of experiment which will be described later. That is, the amount of desorbed F gases is small even at a high temperature. It is considered that the reason for this is as follows. That is, if a CF gas and a hydrocarbon gas are combined as a thin film deposition gas to deposit a CF film, it is considered that the CF film includes C-C bonds, C-F bonds and so forth as shown in FIG. 4(a).

[0024] As this preferred embodiment, if the CF film is sputtered with the plasma (Ar^+), the CF film is struck with Ar plasma from the surface thereof, so that the thickness of the CF film decreases. At this time, weak bonds, e.g., C- CF_3 bonds and C-F bonds, and CF macromolecule parts, which are formed in the CF film during the deposition of the CF film, are physically struck by sputtering, and cut CF_3 and F are scattered from the film. Then, C, from which CF_3 or F has been cut, are bonded to another C to form a new C-C bond. Thus, the C-C bonds form a three-dimensional structure, so that the bonds constituting the CF film are strengthened.

[0025] Therefore, if the thin-film deposition process and the sputtering process are alternately carried out, the film is laminated so as to have therein layers having bonds strengthened with sputtering as shown in FIG. 2(e). In the whole CF film thus formed, the number of weak bonds is smaller than that in a CF film formed without any sputtering processes. The F gases are desorbed by the scattering of F, CF, CF_2 and CF_3 , which are produced by cutting C-C bonds and C-F bonds by heat during a heat treatment at a high temperature. If the weak bonds are previously struck with sputtering to be removed, the number of bonds cut by heat decreases, so that the amount of desorbed F gases can be decreased.

[0026] Since the CF film includes some layers having strong bonds as intermediate layers, C-C bonds in the layers are difficult to be cut even at a high temperature. Therefore, even if weak bonds are cut below the layers to cause degassing, the intermediate strong film serves as a barrier to inhibit F gases from passing therethrough. Thus, in the CF film formed by the above described process, the degassing of F gases is inhibited even during a heat treatment at a high temperature, so that the thermostability of the CF film is improved.

[0027] Experiments, which were carried out in order to examine the thermostability of a CF film formed by the method of the present invention, will be described below. The plasma treatment system shown in FIG. 1 was used, and Ar gas, C_4F_8 gas and C_2H_4 gas were introduced at flow rates of 150 sccm, 40 sccm and 30 sccm, respectively, to carry out a thin-film deposition process for 42 seconds. At this time, the microwave power and the bias power were set to be 2700 W and 1500 W, respectively, and the process pressure was set

to be 0.23 Pa. Then, Ar gas was introduced at a flow rate of 150 sccm to be activated as plasma, and a sputtering process was carried out for 28 seconds. At this time, the microwave power and the bias power were set to be 2700 W and 1500 W, respectively. The thin-film deposition process and the sputtering process were repeated twenty times. Finally, the thin-film deposition process was carried out to deposit a CF film having a thickness of about 2 μ m on the wafer 10 (Example 1).

[0028] The CF film thus deposited was annealed at 425°C for 2 hours, and the variation in weight of the CF film before and after annealing was examined by an electron force balance. This variation in weight is an index of the thermostability of a thin film. As this value is small, the amount of desorbed F gases is small, and thermostability is high.

[0029] Similarly, the variations in weight were measured when the time for the thin-film deposition process was 82 seconds, the time for the sputtering process was 28 seconds and the repeating times was 10 (Example 2), and when a CF film having a thickness of about 2 μ m was deposited on the wafer 10 without any sputtering processes (Comparative Example). In Example 2 and Comparative Example, all of the conditions, such as the flow rates of Ar gas and the thin-film deposition gas, the microwave power and the bias power, were the same as those in Example 1.

[0030] The variations in weight of the CF film were 2.55 % in Example 1, 3.10 % in Example 2 and 3.62 % in Comparative Example. It was confirmed that when the sputtering process was carried out, the variation in weight was smaller than that when no sputtering process was carried out, and the amount of desorbed F gases was decreased to enhance thermostability. Moreover, it was confirmed that even if the thickness of the deposited CF film was the same, as the repeating times of the thin-film deposition process and the sputtering process were increased, the variation in weight of the CF film was decreased to enhance thermostability.

[0031] As the thin film deposition gases, compound gases of C and F, such as CF₄, C₂F₆, and C₃F₈ gases, as well as gases containing C, F and H, such as CHF₃ gas, may be used. Also, as the thin film deposition gases, hydrocarbon gases, such as CH₄, C₂H₂, C₂H₆, C₃H₈ and C₄H₈ gases, may be used. Hydrogen gas may be substituted for the hydrocarbon gas.

[0032] Moreover, as the sputtering gas other than Ar gas, He, Ne, Xe, H₂, NH₃, CF₄, C₂F₆ and C₄F₈ gases may be used. Any one of these gases may be used alone, or the mixture of some kinds of these gases may be used. While the sputtering gas has been introduced from the gas nozzles 31 in the aforementioned preferred embodiment, it may be introduced from the thin-film deposition gas supply part 5.

[0033] In the aforementioned preferred embodiment, the process sequence shown in FIG. 3 has been used since the plasma producing gas has been used as the sputtering gas. However, in a case where a gas,

such as He gas, which is different from the plasma gas, is used as the sputtering gas, when the sputtering process is carried out, the introduction of the thin-film is stopped and the sputtering gas is introduced.

[0034] Moreover, in a case where the same kind of gas as the thin-film deposition gas, such as C₄F₈ gas, is used as the sputtering gas, when the sputtering process is carried out, the introduction of hydrocarbon gas, which is not used as the sputtering gas, is stopped.

Thus, if the same kind of gas as the thin-film gas and the plasma producing gas is used as the sputtering gas, operation is easy since it is sufficient to stop the introduction of undesired gasses when the sputtering process is carried out.

[0035] Moreover, according to the present invention, the method for depositing the CF film should not be limited to the plasma CVD, the CF film may be deposited by the thermal CVD. In addition, when the thin-film is deposited by the plasma CVD, the plasma producing method should not be limited to the ECR, the present invention may be applied to the case where plasma is produced by, e.g., a method called ICP (Inductive Coupled Plasma) for applying electric and magnetic fields to a process gas from a coil wound onto a dome-shaped container, the case where plasma is produced using a helicon wave and a magnetic field, and the case where plasma is produced by applying a high-frequency power between electrodes called parallel plates which face each other.

[0036] Moreover, according to the present invention, the process may be started from the sputtering step before the thin-film deposition step, and the repeating times of the thin-film deposition steps and the sputtering steps may be any times. The series of processes may be finished by the thin-film deposition step or the sputtering step. However, since the surface of the CF film is struck with plasma when the sputtering step is carried out, a CMP step may be carried out in another system after the sputtering step when the processes are finished by the sputtering step.

[0037] The thermostability of the CF film may be examined on the basis of the amount of degassing or the variation in film thickness measured by the TDS spectrum (Thermal Desorption Spectroscopy), or on the basis of the variation in weight measured by the TGA (Thermal Gravimetry Analysis).

Claims

1. A plasma treatment method including a step of activating a sputtering gas to form a plasma to irradiate a fluorine containing carbon film, which is formed on a substrate to be treated, with said plasma.
2. A plasma treatment method as set forth in claim 1, wherein said sputtering gas is selected from the group consisting of Ar, He, Ne, Xe, H₂, NH₃, CF₄, C₂F₆ and C₄F₈ gases and mixtures thereof.

3. A plasma treatment method comprising:

a thin-film deposition step of decomposing a thin-film deposition gas containing a compound gas of carbon and fluorine, to deposit a fluorine containing carbon film on a substrate to be treated, by a chemical gaseous phase reaction; and
a sputtering step of activating a sputtering gas to form a plasma to irradiate said fluorine containing carbon film, which is deposited on said substrate, with said plasma,
wherein said thin-film deposition step and said sputtering step are alternately repeated.

5

10

15

4. A plasma treatment method as set forth in claim 3, wherein said sputtering gas is selected from the group consisting of Ar, He, Ne, Xe, H₂, NH₃, CF₄, C₂F₆ and C₄F₈ gases and mixtures thereof.

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

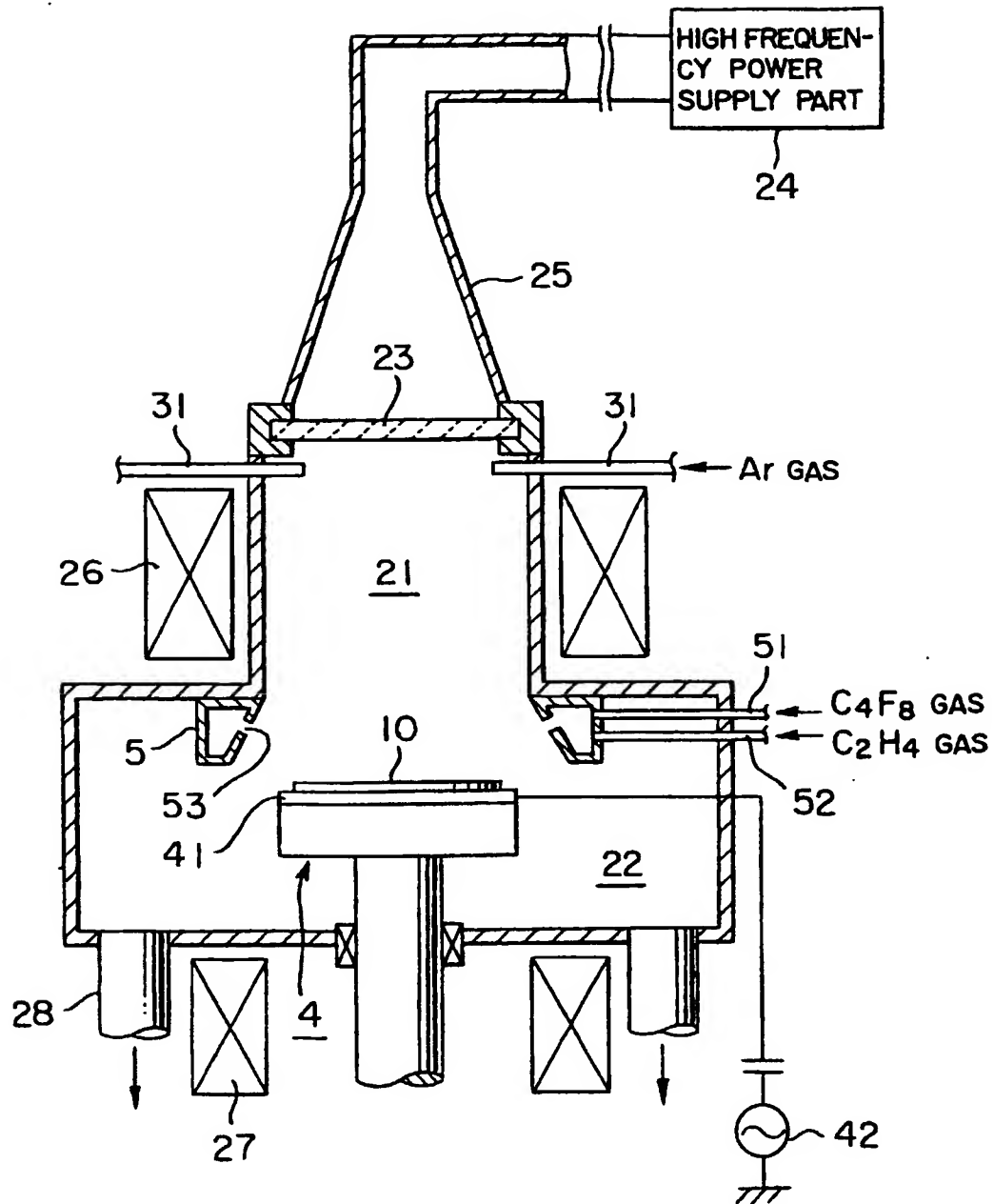


FIG. 1

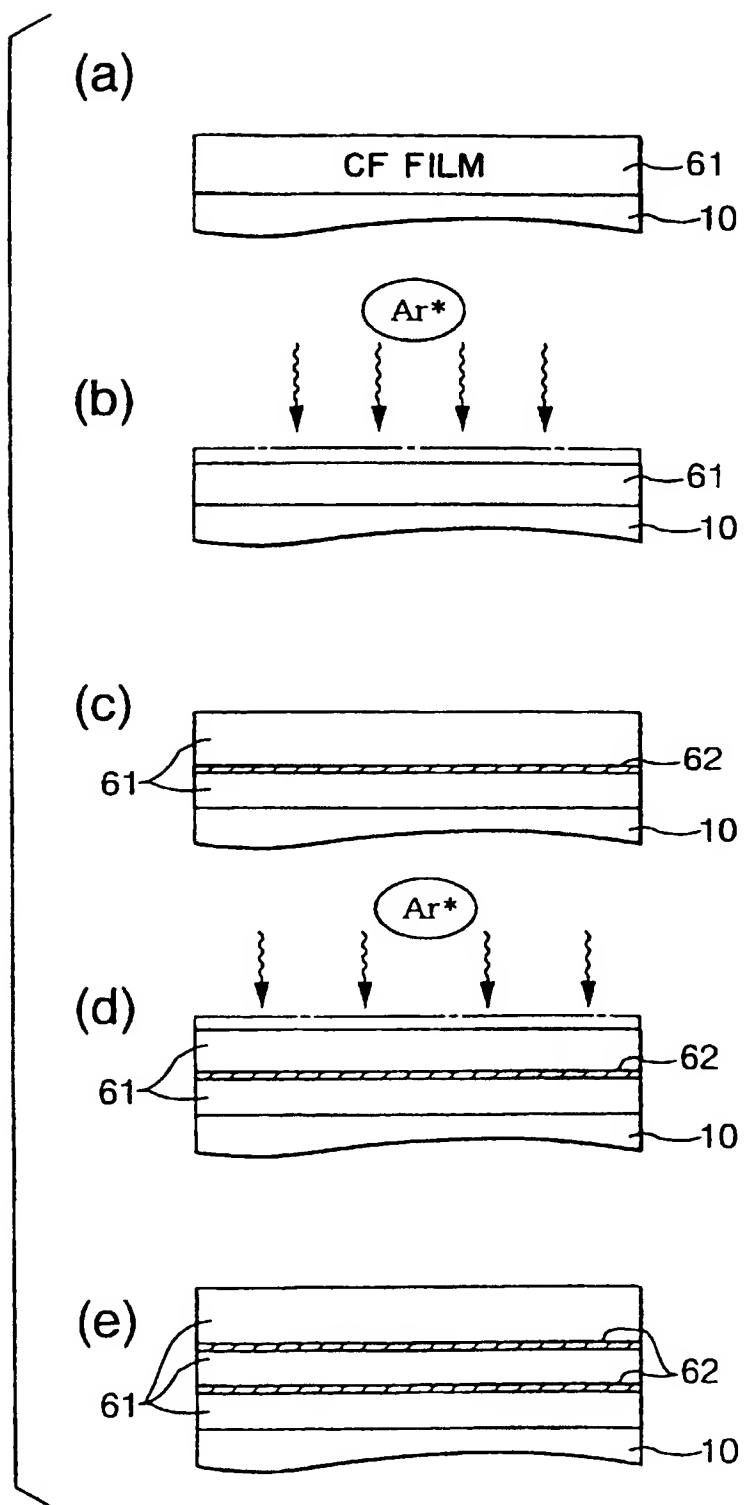


FIG. 2

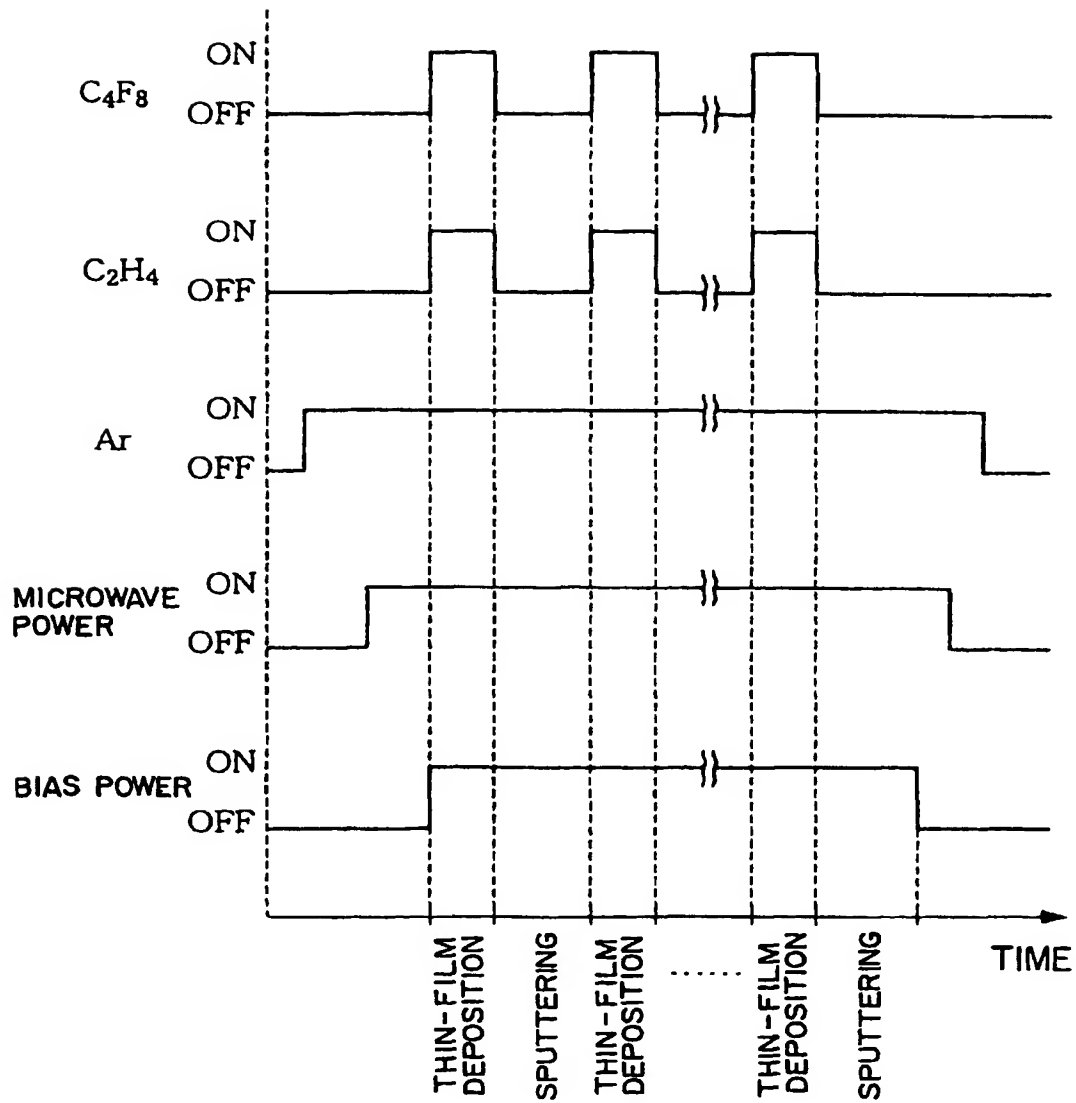


FIG. 3

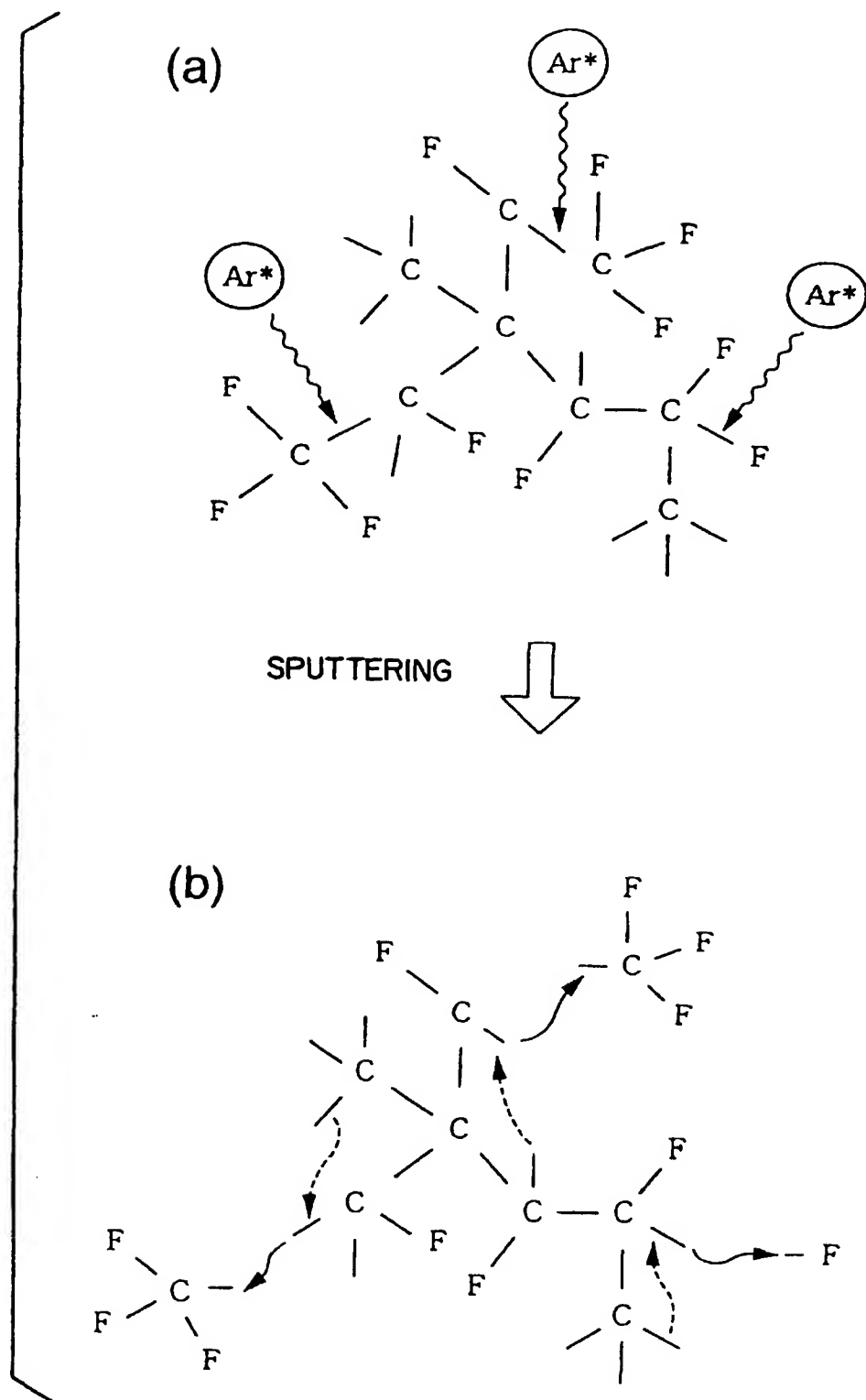


FIG. 4

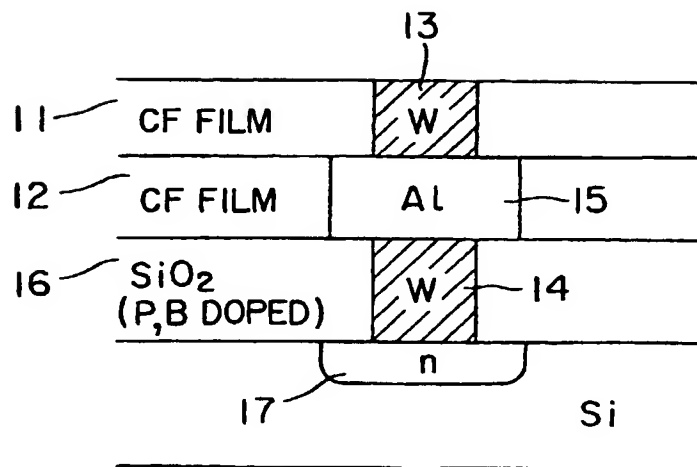


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP98/05131

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int.Cl ⁶ H01L21/314, H01L21/312 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int.Cl ⁶ H01L21/314, H01L21/312 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-1998 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-1998 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-1998 Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP, 8-64591, A (International Business Machines Corp.), 8 March, 1996 (08. 03. 96), Claims 1, 3 ; Par. Nos. [0039], [0040] & EP, 696819, A & TW, 275136, A & US, 5559367, A & US, 5674355, A & US, 5679269, A	1-4
Y	JP, 6-333916, A (Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.), 2 December, 1994 (02. 12. 94), Claims 1, 4 ; Par. No. [0010] (Family: none)	1-4
Y	Thin Solid Films, Vol. 270, No. 1/2 (1995) p.200-204 Refer to 2. Experimental	1-4
A	JP, 8-222557, A (NEC Corp.), 30 August, 1996 (30. 08. 96), Par. Nos. [0009] to [0012] & EP, 701283, A & CA, 2157257, A & US, 5698901, A	1-4
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family	
Date of the actual completion of the international search 19 January, 1999 (19. 01. 99)		Date of mailing of the international search report 2 February, 1999 (02. 02. 99)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)